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book will work in actual use; the final test of its value can only be furnished by experience. Professor Ballantine deserves the thanks of his professional brethren for presenting his suggested modification of current pedagogical method. It is under the stimulus given by efforts such as his that the teachers and the bar will tread the path of improvement.

David Werner Amram.

PATHOLOGICAL LYING, ACCUSATION AND SWINDLING. By William Healy and Mary Tenney Healy. Pp. x and 286. Boston: Little, Brown & Company, 1915.

This book is number one of a series of monograph supplements to the Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, the publication of the series having been authorized by the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. The volume is practically a case book, giving complete clinical pictures of twenty-seven cases of various degrees of delinquency in which marked departure from truth telling, as measured by the present standards of society, is a conspicuous, and in a few instances, the sole symptom. The term "pathological" is employed to differentiate "falsification entirely disproportionate to any discernible end in view, engaged in by a person, who at the time of observation cannot definitely be declared insane, feeble-minded or epileptic," from the lie direct, inspired by a desire to accomplish some very specific end.

Pathological lying rarely, if ever, centers about a single event; it usually manifests itself over a period of years or even a lifetime. It represents a trait rather than an episode, and may lead to the symptoms—mythomania, pseudologia, phantastica. The quotation given above is the authors' definition of pathological lying and its formulation constitutes a helpful step in advance of earlier work in the same field. An equally satisfactory definition of pathological accusation follows the same lines: "It is false accusation indulged in apart from any obvious purpose." The most striking form of this type of conduct, of course, is self-accusation. Swindling is looked upon by the authors as a natural evolution from pathological lying.

It is obvious that grave and sensational social issues arise out of pathological lying, accusation and swindling. The legal issues presented by this type of conduct are exceedingly difficult to handle and many times costly to the state. It is, therefore, important that the well-equipped lawyer, as well as the student of abnormal psychology, be familiar with this type of departure from normal conduct.

Of the twenty-seven cases cited it is of interest to note that nineteen were diagnosed as mentally normal. The differential diagnosis must therefore be made upon data quite apart from that usually confirming the conclusion of feeble-mindedness, and both prognosis and treatment will be essentially different.

Dr. Healy's long experience with juvenile delinquency, particularly as it comes under the jurisdiction of the courts, has admirably equipped him for

the close observation and keen psychological insight necessary for the presentation of case histories in a serviceable form. This volume will be of considerable interest to practitioners in criminal law and to those interested in social work with delinquents.

Edwin B. Twitmyer.

Psychological Laboratories
University of Pennsylvania.

REMINISCENCES OF JOHN ADYE CURRAN, K. C. Pp. xi and 300. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.; London: Edward Arnold, 1915.

It must always be a source of much pleasure and profit to read the story of the experiences of one who has attained marked success in his professional life, especially where the story is well told. Such is the relation of his reminiscences by Judge Curran, County Court Judge in Ireland from 1883 until his retirement in 1914.

Judge Curran has no apology to make for giving to the world these recollections. He feels that it had been given to him to play a part in incidents which made history, and to enjoy the acquaintance of the distinguished men of the day; and it is his purpose to give a true account of those events, and "to save and recover from the deluge of time some stories and recollections of those men and of the little customs and institutions which with them have faded."

The author devotes the first hundred pages to his boyhood and college days; his early days at the bar (with many valuable hints to young lawyers); the description of the Old Home Circuit, the members thereof, and circuit memories; several of his most interesting cases which he had as a practicing barrister; inter-circuit courtesies, and the reciprocity and good-fellowship of the bar at home and abroad; with many amusing stories of his brother barristers and of the police as witnesses. In the next hundred pages we have the story of the dire distress of Ireland and the troublous times of Irish history. The rest of the book tells of his appointment to the county judgeship and his judicial work in Kerry and the Midland counties, concluding with random memories and a touching farewell.

For the layman the book contains an excellent review of the struggle of strife-riven Ireland, as narrated by one who speaks of his own personal knowledge and who played a large part in the effort to remedy the situation; it further gives a close insight into the character of the leaders of English and Irish politics in Judge Curran's time. For the lawyer it is of additional interest in its description of the inferior courts of Ireland, the practice and procedure therein, and the relation between the bench and bar, not to mention the many valuable suggestions to lawyers and the most interesting anecdotes contained therein.

Y. L. S.